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The Hongkong Telegraph

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September 6, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 79 3 p.m. 89
Humidity 89 85

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Humidity 88 85

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1918.

五得利 6月九英法語

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PURSUIT OF THE GERMANS.

CONTINUATION OF ALLIED SUCCESSES.

CAPTURE OF FURTHER IMPORTANT POINTS.

London, September 4. Bois de Vaux has been cleared of the enemy. We are firmly established at Menescourt and Ericourt. Between Moevres and Inchy-en-Artois the line runs along the east bank of the Canal.

Franco-Americans crossed the Vesle north-west of Frimes, where they gained a footing on Montagne de Perles and also across north of Beschoes. Numerous fires indicate a German withdrawal from the Vesle.

The German Withdrawal.

London, September 4. Writing in the afternoon, Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says:—The Germans are falling back between the Somme and the Oise before the armies of General Debony and General Humbert. This morning our advanced cavalry was little more than a mile from Guise. General Margin's troops are also advancing and have worked up to the edge of the ravine adjacent to the important Laffaux Plateau. There are numerous signs that the Germans are preparing to withdraw from the Vesle sector, probably to the old fortified line crossing the Aisne from Juvincourt to Reims. The fires behind the German front on the Vesle are reported to be increasing in number.

Guiscard Captured.

London, September 5. Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says the French have captured Guiscard.

On the Heels of the Enemy.

London, September 5. Reuter's Paris correspondent says Chauny, Jussey and La Fere are afame. The French are still close on the heels of the fleeing enemy.

New British Successes.

London, September 5. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Anglo-Welsh troops forced a passage of the Tortille River and the Canal du Nord on a wide front north of Moissons. During the early part of the day, the enemy held the east bank of the river and canal and endeavoured to arrest our advance at this line with artillery and machine-gun fire. Despite the natural strength of the enemy's positions, we advanced with great dash and courage and carried the villages of Menancourt and Ericourt. Overcoming obstacles on the canal and river, we substantially progressed on the rising ground eastwards. Further north, English and New Zealand troops took Rayolcourt and reached the northern outskirts of Havrincourt Wood, east of the canal. Other English Divisions gained the west bank of the canal opposite Demicourt and Bourcier, beating off counter-attacks.

English troops entered Moevres from the north and fighting is still going on among the old Hindenburg Line defences. We have captured further prisoners and material, including two of three German tanks used in an unsuccessful counter-attack on August 31. We progressed at different points on the Lys front.

The Advance on Cambrai.

London, September 4. Writing on Wednesday afternoon, Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says:—The British advance towards Cambrai has lulled into a series of patrol fights. The main line of our advance continues widely astride the Bapaume-Cambrai Road. The Canadians are on the Nord Canal along practically the whole front, while British south of the Cambrai Road have also reached the canal at many places. Southwards of Moevres, the situation is most liquid. There is considerable fighting in this region, chiefly between small bodies of infantry in rear-guard actions.

Prisoners have been taken from fresh divisions, at least two of which have been brought direct from the shortened Flanders front.

There is considerable artillery from the direction of Cambrai, but the resistance is principally from machine-guns. We have taken prisoner many more dismounted cavalry there. They state that their Division is now practically wiped out. Among the latest prisoners are men on foot and from an artillery regiment, also from wiring groups. We captured a 10.5 inch gun at Prosville. Naval men took three field batteries complete in Quest. The warmest praise is bestowed on the tanks, for the great part they played in the battle, also in routing out machine-gun nests and rounding up prisoners.

French Overcome Resistance.

London, September 5. A French communiqué says:—After breaking the stubborn resistance of the enemy, our troops to-day compelled him to retreat north of the Oise and on the Vesle front. Between the Canal du Nord and the Oise, our advanced elements, following on the heels of the enemy rearguards, advanced beyond Libermont and reached the outskirts of Esmeray. We occupied Hospital Wood further east, crossed the Ailette and reached Marizelle, north-east of Manicamp. The enemy left numerous prisoners and guns and a vast quantity of material. The battle continues and the plateaux north of Soissons are threatened. On the right flank the enemy returned north of the Vesle. We captured Bois le Long and Moncel, north of the Aisne. Further to the right, we crossed the Vesle on a front of thirty kilometres and passed Chaisemery, Bremelle, Vauclerc and Blanzy and gained a footing on the crest north of Baslieux.

Americans Pursuing the Enemy.

London, September 5. An American official message dated the 4th inst. states:—Yielding to the continued pressure of the Allied forces, the enemy is in retreat north of the Vesle. We are in close pursuit and have taken Beschoes, Perles, Fismette and Baslieux, capturing prisoners and machine-guns, and have reached the line of Vauxcere, Blansy, Regrand and Hameau. Yesterday our aviators successfully bombed railroad yards at Longuyon, Dommary, Barvencourt and Conflans.

More German Camouflage.

London, September 5. The German evening wireless message says:—The enemy felt his way forward to our new lines between the Scarpe and the Somme.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PURSUIT OF THE GERMANS.

Important British Captures.

London, September 4. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig announces the capture of Ploegsteert and also Hill 63, south-west of Messines. We have taken prisoner in four days 16,000 men and captured over a hundred guns.

The Work of Our Airmen.

London, September 5. Reporting on aviation, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—Aeroplanes and balloons co-operated effectively in the advance on the 3rd inst. We dropped twenty-one tons in the day-time and twenty-one tons at night-time. We destroyed nineteen hostile machines and drove down seven uncontrollable. Ten British machines are missing.

DESTRUCTION OF U-BOATS.

Proof of the British Claims.

London, September 5. The Admiralty announces that although it is not intended to adopt the practice of giving proof of the official utterances of His Majesty's Ministers, it is thought desirable to give the names of the Commanding Officers of 150 German submarines which have been disposed of, in order to substantiate to the world the statement by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on August 7, cabled on the same date and denied in the German papers, that "at least 100 of these ocean pests have been destroyed." The statement does not include the officers commanding Austrian submarines, of which a number have been destroyed and does not exhaust the list of German submarines put out of action.

The records show that 116 from the 150 Commanders are dead, twenty-seven are prisoners, six are interned, while one succeeded in returning to Germany after his submarine was sunk. The dead include the Commanders who torpedoed the cross-channel steamer Sussex, the Arabic, the Lusitania and the Belgian Prince. It is recalled that the officer who sank the Belgian Prince barbarously drowned forty of the crew whom he ordered to line up on the submarine's deck. It is disclosed that this submarine was sunk with all hands a fortnight after the outrage. It is further revealed that the submarine which sank the Lusitania was lost on the Danish Coast eighteen months later, but the Commander survived to bring disaster to another submarine which was lost with all hands in September, 1917.

The Admiralty carefully files the names of officers guilty of particularly wanton and despicable outrages, and special endeavours will be made swiftly to terminate their active careers. Five names so noted include the Commander who, among other sinkings specified, torpedoed the Persia and also a Commander "who excels in sinking hospital ships" also the Commander who sank the Falaba and Aguila under circumstances of the utmost brutality.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

The Latest Output Figures.

London, September 5. The Admiralty announces that the tonnage of merchantmen completed in the United Kingdom during August was 124,675 tons, compared with 141,948 tons in July. The total for the twelve months to August 31 was 1,512,840 tons. Lord Pirrie comments on the reduction being partly attributable to influenza, while plans to increase skilled labour in the yards were frustrated by the events on the Western Front, but he is pleased to say that there is an early probability of a reduction in the present naval programme which will result in the transference of men to merchant work. He is of opinion that the output will improve materially towards the end of the year.

FURTHER BRITISH AIR RAIDS.

London, September 4. The Air Ministry reports:—On the afternoon of the 3rd inst. we successfully attacked an aerodrome at Morhange, directly hitting several hangars and blowing up two machines on the ground. All our machines returned. During the night of the 3rd inst. we again heavily bombed the aerodrome at Morhange, hitting more hangars and starting fires, and also attacked an aerodrome at Boulay and blast furnaces at Ech, directly hitting the furnaces and starting fires at Boulay. All our machines returned. On the morning of the 4th inst. we attacked the aerodrome at Morhange, hitting at least seven hangars. All the bombs burst well. We also attacked aerodromes at Buhl with good results. All our machines returned.

AMERICA'S CONTRIBUTION IN MEN.

Washington, September 4. General Pershing has announced the arrival of General Graves at Vladivostok to take command of the American forces. He says over 1,800,000 American troops had been sent abroad up to August 31.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SPLENDID BRITISH AIR RAIDS.

London, September 4. The Admiralty states: Between Aug. 29 and Sept. 1, aeroplanes working with the Navy carried out successful raids on Ostend and Zeebrugge, dropping thirteen tons of bombs with excellent results. Large fires were started and two direct hits were obtained on an anti-aircraft battery. There were many bursts on the docks. We destroyed two machines and drove down another uncontrollable. All the British machines returned. Our aeroplanes maintained constant reconnoissance of the Dardanelles and Constantinople on the nights of Aug. 26 and 27 with good results. Attacks were directed against the arsenals, docks and War Office and barracks also. We, in co-operation with the Greek unit, heavily bombed the aerodrome at Gela. The British machines were also employed in the attack on the Dardanelles. The German unit has not returned.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED ONSLAUGHT.

German Retirement Continues.

London, Sept. 4. Reuter learns that the line in Picardy, between the Somme and the Scarpe, has been withdrawn through Neuve Eglise and Dommary, to the east of Etain and to Contancourt. The retirement is continuing. Considerable progress has been achieved on the whole 23 mile front from the Scarpe to the Somme. The Drocourt-Quent switch-line is definitely smashed in on a front of six miles. We penetrated from the western edge of Etain to the western edge of Cagnicourt, thence approaching Quent.

Enemy Panic-Stricken.

London, Sept. 3. Reuter's correspondent, writing in the afternoon from the British Headquarters, says:—The long bitter battle which was expected to develop out of yesterday's attack against the famous switch-line, broke suddenly during the afternoon into general enemy flight. From the time we carried the switch system at 7.30 until well after mid-day the resistance stiffened, then died down so suddenly that it was evident that the enemy was withdrawing as hastily as he could. At 10.30 this morning our airmen reported that no Germans could be seen west of Nord Canal-de-la-Sensee, which runs nearly due south from Douai, save a few outposts at places along the bank. Our airmen are having a great time flying a little more than 300 feet. Wherever the enemy is met with he seems to be in a state of semi-panic. The number of machine-guns we have already collected is said to run into thousands. We captured the crews of some heavy howitzers, who had just blown up their guns. They complained that they had scarcely been able to fire at all owing to the want of shells. Comparatively few guns have fallen into our hands, since the enemy early in battle sent his batteries scampering to the rear.

Five Days of Fighting.

London, Sept. 3. Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing in the afternoon says:—Tanks played an important part in yesterday's French attack, also the airmen. The enemy is naturally defending the plateau tooth and nail. The Prussian Guards delivered five futile counter-attacks leaving the ground littered with their dead. Five days of hard fighting between the Ailette and the Aisne have given good results. The first powerfully organised line across Ternyson Plateau has been taken and the second line is already being attacked. The French are across the Ailette at several points. The battle has used up several of the enemy's best divisions, who do not match General Mangin's colonials.

German Short of Artillery Ammunition.

London, Sept. 3. Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on Tuesday evening says:—So rapidly have our guns got across the entrenched zone that six inch high velocity guns since the early morning have been maintaining a continuous harassing fire on the Marquion crossing of the Cambrai Road, whence all the heavy German transport had to escape. By eleven the old Royal Naval Division had advanced nearly eight miles since yesterday morning and was still going. Northward of the Scarpe our troops have done little more than steadily throw forward the covering flank. Our infantry outran the support guns despite the fact that batteries galloped forward in a way reminiscent of the Long Valley manoeuvres. Enemy gunfire is desultory and is no where formidable. The enemy is evidently desperately short of artillery ammunition on this part of the front.

The "Elastic Defence."

London, Sept. 4. There is still not the slightest sign of the expected German counter-stroke, which must soon be delivered if General Ludendorff wishes to save the situation. Prisoners speak of a great mysterious army headed by General Mackensen, which is ready to pounce on the Allies, but its whereabouts is unknown. The chief problem of the moment is where the enemy will turn. Experts expect he will attempt to stand on the Bapaume-Cambrai Road, but this will be most uncomfortable as it covers Cambrai and Douai by such a narrow margin, that there is no elbowroom left for their defence. It appears that the Germans in their last attempt to save the situation packed 70,000 men on a front of 8,000 yards. The name of the Hindenburg Line has not yet appeared in the German communiques, while it has been the chief feature for weeks past. So far there has been no indication of the feeling in Germany, where the Crown Prince's official writers are elaborately explaining the advantages of elastic defence, preparatory to breaking the news of the smash.

French Cross the Vesle.

London, Sept. 4. A French communiqué says: Last evening and during the night we continued to push the enemy east of the Canal du Nord and between the Ailette and the Aisne. We captured Bois du Capitaine, north-east of Chevilly, and Bussey, further south. Our advanced elements, pursuing the enemy, are approaching Crisles. North of the Ailette we carried our lines to the western outskirts of Concile-Chateau and Juvencourt. To the south we advanced east of Levilly, reached the outskirts of Clamecy and Bray and penetrated Bony-le-Long. We prisoners over fifteen hundred in this region. On the Vesle front our elements crossed the river at several points.

French-American Operations.

London, Sept. 4. Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters writes: The long and stubborn struggle of the past week on Soissons Plateau has been crowned by a victory, wherein some of the best German Divisions were put out of action by the French and American troops. We are now in possession of the plateau. The enemy incurred the heaviest losses in his endeavour to check our progress, especially the Prussian Guards, whose dead were piled up in five futile counter-attacks. As a result of yesterday's fighting we greatly strengthened our position along the Ailette, and brought the lines within a few miles of the line held before the last German advance over the Chemin des Dames. What the enemy considered his first line of defence in that region is now entirely in French hands.

COTTON SEED.

None Wanted in India.

Some days ago, Reuter's telegraph contained an extract from the journal *Near East* in which it was stated that two million tons of cotton seed were produced in India annually, of which two hundred thousand tons were used for planting and four hundred thousand tons were exported. It was added that doubtless a large proportion of the remainder was fed to cattle, which was an absurdly wasteful proceeding.

The journal regarded it as a standing reproach to commercial and industrial enterprises in India that a natural source of enormous wealth should be practically neglected. This extract is calculated to give a wrong impression of the real position in regard to cotton seed and contains numerous inaccuracies, which it is desirable to correct. The exact figures in regard to the production of cotton seed in India are not available but an examination of the figures of the culture of cleaned cotton and of the percentage it bears to seed shows that there is reason to believe that an average annual production of 1,800,000 tons of seed is a liberal estimate.

The average exports of seed during the last five years have 151,595 tons only, the highest figure being 284,327 tons in 1913-14. Cotton seed is regarded as valuable feeding stuff in this country and the exports of the Cotton Committee have shown a steady increase. It is estimated that, on the contrary, it fetches a price of at least Rs. 2 to Rs. 2 per maund for feeding purposes. The Punjab alone imports cotton seed to the value of nearly 50 lakhs per annum.

Whilst it is possibly correct to say that it is wasteful to feed seed direct to cattle instead of in the form of cake, experience has tended to prove that the establishment of a large cotton-seed oil industry in this country would not benefit the Indian agriculturist, who could not afford to pay for hydraulic pressed feeding cake the price that can be obtained by exporting it. The result of the establishment of such an industry might then be that the oil would be sold in this country and the export would be deprived of a valuable feeding stuff which over-large tracts of country can be obtained cheaply from his own land or that of his neighbours.

Camera Film Shortage.

Amateur photographers are experiencing considerable difficulties in obtaining plates and films for their cameras. Dealers in London especially have been inundated with applications, which they have been unable to fulfil. The shortage is stated to be temporary. One photographic dealer said there has been an exceptional demand this year for films, and this, coupled with the fact that manufacturers were unable to obtain the metal for the caps to the "spools" has caused the shortage. There are very large supplies of cameras of all kinds in stock, and there is no difficulty in supplying other photographic materials.

DON'T FORGETS.

TO-DAY
Victoria Theatre, 7.15 p.m.
Timelapse
Odeon Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

GENERAL NEWS.

Siamese Rickshaws.
A few Siamese rickshaws have made their appearance on the streets in Bangkok. There are said to be twenty-two of them so far.

A Railway Bridge.
Messrs. Swanson and Scheest have secured the contract for building the bridge across the Meh Wang at Scop Tai, Lampang, for the Northern Line, says a Bangkok paper. It will be remembered that the foundations for a steel bridge here were made by the German engineers. The new bridge is to be of ferro-concrete, and the old foundations will be removed. The work will be under the superintendence of Mr. Malchow-Moller, who left for Lampang this morning accompanied by Messrs. Nielsen and Andersen, also of the same firm.

New Postal Test.
By way of a test, the London postal authorities took a day in May when the old stamps were in use and compared it with a day in June shortly after the new postage rates came into operation. It was ascertained that there were on this latter day, under the new rates, twice as many surcharges as on the former day under the old rates, but the total surcharges under the new rates amounted to only one per cent of the whole of the whole of the correspondence—that is to say, only one article in a hundred posted had to be surcharged—the authorities regard the result, on the whole, as satisfactory.

Guard will Train Cooks and Bakers.
Organization at the officers' school of the national guard at Fort McKinley of schools for bands, non-commissioned officers, and bakers and cooks has been commenced, according to an announcement made at the office of the adjutant general of the guard yesterday says the Manila Daily Bulletin, of Aug. 30, and recruiting offices have been opened at the guard medical school, port area, in this city, where applicants may apply. Agents are being sent out through the provinces in search of musicians, and detailed instructions covering enlistment requirements are issued to the officers in charge of the recruiting.

Mining Company Sued for £20,000 in Debts.
A civil suit for the recovery of about £20,000 has been filed in the court of first instance of Manila by J. B. Reed and others against the Malagno Placer company. The action was brought to court on Aug. 29 by certain prominent business houses of the city and ex-employees of the placer company. Among the houses were the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific company which alleges that it has delivered about P771,62 worth of wares and goods; the Fleming, Percy Smith and Seth company for the recovery of goods valued at P920; and E. A. Heis for the recovery also of P1,700 worth of goods. A long list of individuals to which the placer company is alleged to be indebted because of services actually rendered and money loaned includes the company's physician, a Chinese blacksmith, William Kene, Q. S. Lockhart and Wong Lim.

Squandered Fortune.
At London Sessions recently Richard Atkinson, 32, pleaded guilty to obtaining credit for £180 from Mrs. Susan Shaw, costumer, Baker-street, and £98 from the Parisian Diamond Company, without disclosing that he was an undischarged bankrupt. Prisoner, it was stated, became bankrupt in 1907 with £4,000 liabilities, and had only been able to pay a dividend of 6d. in the £. He had been practising to become a female impersonator on the stage. He belonged to an honorable Irish family, and had played "ducks and drakes" with a fortune of £85,000, which he inherited as a child. His object in incurring the present debts had been to bring pressure on his trustee to secure his discharge from bankruptcy. Sir B. Wallace bound the prisoner over on condition that he did not come again to London for 12 months and kept away from the music-hall stage.

NOTICES.

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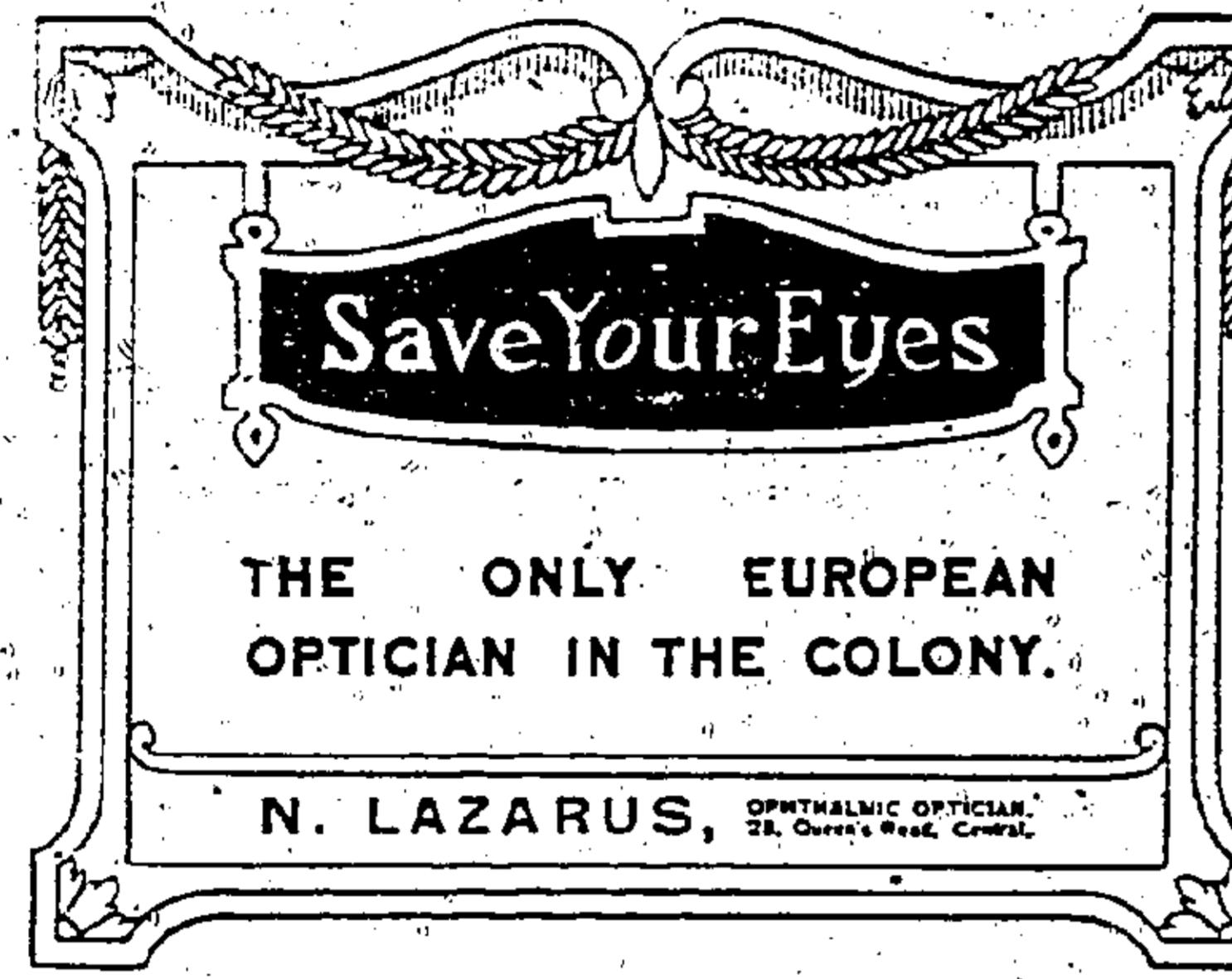
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jamim José da Silva, reabrirá na
proxima segunda-feira dia 9, do
corrente no Club Recreio dia 9, do
das 6 as 7 horas p.m. no Club Lusitano
e das 4 as 5 horas p.m. no Colégio
de S. José.

A matrícula será no dia da
abertura das aulas.

A subcomissão.

A. P. B. SILVA NETO,
L. M. XAVIER,
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Hongkong, 4th September 1918.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shammeen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1918.

THE GERMAN WAR BILL.

While Germany at the moment has good cause for thinking only of the actual military operations, which are daily proving an increasingly bitter experience, the time will come when she will need to look a little closely into her finances. The daily expenditure of the Government and the deficits on the Budget, have during the last two years risen by geometrical progression. What the actual position is in this regard, we do not exactly know, but recently it was stated that the total credit voted were \$2,200 millions, and the whole of this has certainly been added to the war debt. But the end of the war is not yet, and all these processes tend to accelerate. In the meantime, the Germans appear to have been calculating what they would have to pay if the war ended now, and they got no indemnities.

The calculation which seems to have found most acceptance is one made by Count Preysing in the Bavarian Upper House on February 9. He reckoned on a yearly increase in Imperial expenditure after the war of M.12 milliards (\$800,000,000) over peace time (M.2 milliards), making M.14 milliards (\$700,000,000) a year altogether. He took the Federal and Communal expenditure as doubled, M.5.8 milliards against M.2.8 milliards; thus making altogether M.10.8 milliards a year, or \$980,000,000. He said that to meet this, Germany would have to levy 50 per cent. to 60 per cent. of the national income, or four times the pre-war taxation. (It would obviously be vastly more than this; Customs cannot be quadrupled, so taxes must be more than quadrupled.) One word about Count Preysing's 16.9 milliards a year. This includes not only interest on ascertained liabilities, like debt, but certain unascertained liabilities of reconstruction. These are legion. Pensions; repayments due to the Communists; amortisation of debt; compensation for war damage to East Prussia and the whole mass of the middle classes; the shipbuilding subsidy; renewal of material for the Army and Navy; revision, badly needed, of the scale of official salaries; reconstruction of the railways; completion of the great schemes of trans-continental canals; the vitally urgent building programme and provision of dwellings for the poor—these are some of the items mentioned by various official speakers. Some are yearly charges; others will necessitate fresh loans, interest and amortisation on which will be yearly charges. How much of these Count Preysing included we do not know; but we do know that preliminary estimates of the money required for such things are almost invariably largely exceeded in practice.

Naturally the biggest item of all was not included in Count Preysing's estimate—the restoration of the countries Germany has ruined. We need not trouble much about the thirst for indemnities. It means that Germany would have to reduce these powers, Britain and America, to such a condition that they were willing to buy Germany out of North France and Belgium. But North France and Belgium are going to do so many things for Germany already. They are to be retained; to be exchanged for the German colonies; to be exchanged for an indemnity in raw materials; to be exchanged for an indemnity in money; to be used to buy off the economic war. The thing is hardly worth discussing. Talk about indemnities may serve to amuse the masses—but nobody in Germany really believes in them. Certainly the Government does not. For it is introducing a law to prevent Germans after the war flying from Germany to escape their financial liabilities; a pretty clear proof that they know that Germany will not be a happy country to live in.

The Marmalade Parrot.

Though we can well understand that there are good reasons why partial silence should be preserved in regard to the destruction of German submarines, many Britons here have long since felt that the authorities at Home might from time to time give out certain information in regard to what has been accomplished in this direction, especially after a sufficient lapse of time making the information of no value to the enemy. Something of this character was done recently when the Prime Minister announced that at least 150 of these German pests had been accounted for. Of course, his statement was denied by the enemy Press, but now it is definitely vouchcd for by the publication by the Admiralty of the names of the commanders of the destroyed U-boats. Thus we are in one stroke vindicating our own claims and at the same time showing to the world what liars the Germans are. Everyone will be glad to see that the Admiralty carefully files the names of those Commanders who have been guilty of "particularly wanton and despicable outrages," and that special endeavours are made swiftly to terminate their active careers. What those measures are, we are not told, but if the average Britisher had his way these murderers—for that is precisely what they are—would terminate their careers on the end of a stout rope. Even that would be letting these human curs off lightly, but it would certainly prove effective in preventing them from doing further mischief.

Our Merchant Seamen.

The news that His Majesty the King has approved of a special medal for war services rendered by the Mercantile Marine, and also a special uniform for seamen, will be received with great satisfaction by the gallant officers and men of this useful service. It has long been felt that, having in view the good work done by them, some sort of tangible recognition should be given them, but for some reason or other the granting of these two marks of appreciation has been held over. Apparently the powers-that-be have at last had the knowledge forced upon them what the Mercantile Marine merits. It is, however, surprising that something of the sort has not been done long ago, for the work which our merchant seamen have performed since the outbreak of war has been beyond all praise, and it is only right and proper that this work should be recognised in a fitting manner. Much of it has been done quietly, and many of the gallant deeds which have been performed will never be known, but others have been done which cannot escape the notice of a grateful public, and it is gratifying to know that they are to be given some tangible recognition testifying to the services which they have rendered.

The German Way.

German "explorations" of the continued retreat of the Kaiser's hordes are too funny for words. A few days ago the German public was let into the secret at a certain valuable point had been lost by a statement to the effect that the place "is now in front of our battle-front," while one of the German communiques which came to hand yesterday told the story of the retreat in these words:—"Between the Scarpe and the Somme, movements which were commenced on the night of September 2 were completed in accordance with plan." That these movements were backward movements is, of course, no mention. Now the Crown Prince enters the lists and, after referring to the German "elastic defence," he calmly says that "we do not want to annihilate our enemies, but only to hold our own." The idea of killing the enemy, which is, after all, the chief business of warfare, never occurs to the soft-hearted Crown Prince, of course. As for "holding our own," that is scarcely Street Improvement.

Reports from various flooded districts show that although the water has subsided rapidly, homeless and hungry sufferers are scattered in groups along the river banks, hoping to be fed by benevolent societies, many of which have already started to distribute cakes and rice to them.

DAY BY DAY.

IT IS MORE SECURE TO BE IN A STATE OF SUBJECTION THAN IN AUTHORITY.—Thomas a Kempis.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the most sanguinary advance of the Germans towards Paris.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 6.15/16d.

Returned.

Among residents who returned to the Colony to-day are to Hon. Mr. M. L. Meers, the Rev. and Mrs. W. T. Featherston, Miss Hastings, Mr. A. Chapman and Mr. R. E. Belliss.

Motor Mishap.

A Chinese name Chung San, 18 years of age, has been sent to hospital suffering from injuries in the leg caused by being knocked down by motor-car No. 144 in Queen's Road Central, near the City Hall.

V. P. C. Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Recreational Club was held last night, being presided over by the Hon. Mr. Claud Sevren, C.M.G. For the first time, we believe, in the history of the Club, the meeting was a private one, the Press not being admitted. We understand, however, that some interesting matters were discussed.

Alleged Misappropriation.

At the Police Court to-day a charge of misappropriation was preferred against a Chinese clerk employed in Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co. The defendant, it is alleged, was given \$3.10, £8 to convey to the Hongkong Bank, together with the paying-in-book, but instead of proceeding to the bank, he went back to his country. Late, the accused sent the paying-in-book through the parcel post to the firm and the suspicions of the police were aroused, and the defendant arrested. The case was remanded till next week.

An Assault Case.

A Chinese was charged on remand at the Police Court this morning with assaulting another Chinese at the Yatman Theatre. Sergeant Murphy prosecuted. Complainant, in giving evidence, said that he went to the theatre on August 26. He was a cook. The defendant had a game with him in which the complainant lost nearly seventy of the Regular Police away they made a neat job of the business and got a proper Police Reserve. No, speaking o' the rank and file, they've now got guns and revolvers and maxims and officers with silver swords to brighten things up. After that it was only a short step till a brassband and a mounted rection was thrown in as a make-weight to speak for two moccas, though we used to call them moccas in my young days. A fine body of men mind ye and they've been the life o' the place ever since they've been formed. For numbers they knock the old Volunteers into a cocked hat—six hundred strong, "I'm told, and they've been in which the complainant lost seven cents. When the defendant was going away he asked him for the money. He told the defendant to go and have his chow first and when he came back, witness would pay him. The defendant did not agree to this, so witness told the defendant to wait till his coat was dry so that he might bring it to the pawnshop, and pawn it, so that he could pay him. He did not agree to this and alleged that the complainant had assaulted him. His Worship fined the defendant \$10, or 14 days' hard labour.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

A Protest.

The M. P's who are natives of Chekiang have jointly despatched a telegram to the President and others strongly protesting to the Government for having agreed to export from Chekiang one million piculs of rice to Japan, and thus rendering the price of rice extraordinarily high, causing the poor classes to suffer terribly.

Lung Chai-kwong.

A rumour prevails here that Lung Chai-kwong has arrived at Amoy.

The Flood Victims.

Reports from various flooded districts show that although the water has subsided rapidly, homeless and hungry sufferers are scattered in groups along the river banks, hoping to be fed by benevolent societies, many of which have already started to distribute cakes and rice to them.

Street Improvement.

The inhabitants of the north part of the city (nearly all Manchurians) have agreed to the scheme of enlarging the roads by pulling down part of the houses, which is no amount of trouble. A bill for that purpose will be introduced in the Assembly.

LETTERS FROM ROBBIE.

To His Nephew in France.

Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1918.

Dear Alick,

..... and Janet says I've to thank you very much for the field cap ye sent. Man, she likes the two wee buttons on the front. No wonder the Germans are getting fair tired o' the war if they're compelled to wear things like that. It's only a woman that can wear a thing that's uncomfortable and pretend they like it, and goodness only knows no man, let alone a German, could look his best in a thing that looks like a cloth collar-box. But mind ye, as a souvenir it's in a class o' its own—that is if it could be framed.....

Aye, nearly half o' the Hongkong Force sailed last week and by this time will be nearer France than they've been for many a long day. But it was a poor turn-out; no less than a penny whistle to play them off. Aye, it's an awful thing, war. Of course the weather was bad and besides it couldn't be expected that folks with so much work o' Imperial interest on their hands could get off even for an hour. Aye, as I said before, war's an awful business. Man, I've seen some men whose hardest work here was raking in the cumshaws, getting a better send-off from the Chinese themselves..... Ye'll mind fine, no doubt, the Special Constables that was gotten up here when war broke out. Well, just after you went away they made a neat job o' the business and got a proper Police Reserve. No, speaking o' the rank and file, they've now got guns and revolvers and maxims and officers with silver swords to brighten things up. After that it was only a short step till a brassband and a mounted rection was thrown in as a make-weight to speak for two moccas, though we used to call them moccas in my young days. A fine body of men mind ye and they've been the life o' the place ever since they've been formed. For numbers they knock the old Volunteers into a cocked hat—six hundred strong, "I'm told, and they've been in which the complainant lost seven cents. When the defendant was going away he asked him for the money. He told the defendant to go and have his chow first and when he came back, witness would pay him. The defendant did not agree to this, so witness told the defendant to wait till his coat was dry so that he might bring it to the pawnshop, and pawn it, so that he could pay him. He did not agree to this and alleged that the complainant had assaulted him. His Worship fined the defendant \$10, or 14 days' hard labour.

Yours etc.

Hongkong, Sept. 6, 1918.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

PORTUGUESE, AND THE POLICE RESERVE.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir,—In your issue of yesterday

your correspondent "Britisher" invites me "to point out any

Portuguese Colony where there

exists a large British Sub-Colony."

It was not my intention to pursue this correspondence any further.

When I first sought the hospital

for the columns of the Press,

my purpose was to endeavour to

correct any false impression

Mr. Jenkins might have created

by his original statement: Beyond

that I did not seek to create any

estrangement between the commu-

nities living in harmonious

relations together in this Colony.

But with a view to furnishing the

information desired by "Britisher"

I just wish to be allowed to

convey to him the fact that there

is a very large British "Sub-

Colony" in Portugal, East

Africa, and in Lourenco Marques,

the Capital, there are more than

1,500 Britishers.

Yours etc.

J. M. G.

[This correspondence is now

closed.—Ed. H. K. T.]

Successful Chinese Student.

Keng Wang, the first Chinese at West Point since the graduation of two of his countrymen many years ago, was graduated twelfth highest in the 1919 class of 137 members whose commencement was recently held—year ahead of time. Mr. Wang is a Princeton graduate of the class of 1915, and has made a record in both Princeton and West Point as a good student and a popular one. His appointment to West Point was made possible by special Act of Congress in 1913, which provided for the entrance of two Chinese. Mr. L. S. Day was chosen last year for the other appointment. This is the second time that Congress has extended the courtesy of West Point appointments to Chinese.

With the present necessity for

saving coal and gas some at-

tention might be given to the theory

put forward some twenty years

ago by Dr. Szwarczansky.

The St. Andrew's Society here

have started a War Bond Draw-

ing for two lacs o' dollars, half o'

the same chemical and physi-

cal changes can be accomplished in

take place in cooking, he main-

tained, by exposing animal flesh

to extreme cold. He applied his

method to the preservation of

TROUBLESONE CHAIR COOLIES.

A Batch of Police Prosecutions.

The bearers of three chairs were summoned at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with refusing to accept Staff Inspector McEwen H.K.P. (B.) as a fare. Inspector Garrod prosecuted.

Staff Inspector McEwen said that on the day in question he was in the Ice Co.'s premises and as he wished to go to the Bacteriological Institute in a chair, as it was raining heavily, he told his interpreter to go out and fetch a chair. The interpreter came back and said that although there were five chairs, none of them answered him. The Inspector then went out, and as they saw him they ran away. He took down the numbers and had them summoned.

His Worship fined each bearer \$5 in two of the cases, but that of chair No. 628 was remanded till next Friday, so as to enable Inspector Garrod to make investigations.

Two chair coolies were summoned for rushing at passengers at the foot of Wyndham Street. Inspector Garrod prosecuted.

Major W. P. Hammond, in giving evidence, said that he was in Wyndham Street on the date in question, together with his wife. He had engaged two chairs. His wife had gone into the first chair, and he was just going to get into the second chair, when someone behind him called out for a chair. The coolies picked up the chair, ran past him and nearly sent his chair "flying." He called out to an Indian constable and asked him to report the matter. Another chair came up and took witness, as they seemed anxious to take him as a fare.

His Worship fined each coolie \$3.

The drivers and bearers of twenty-seven other vehicles were fined various sums ranging between \$3 and \$6 for rushing at passengers soliciting fares and being improperly dressed whilst plying for hire.

Inspector Garrod prosecuted in all of the above cases.

THE COTTON REEL CASES.

Defendants Held to Have Acted Innocently.

At the Magistracy yesterday, the cases against three Chinese firms of false trade descriptions in regard to cotton reels were disposed of. The defendants were Ko Som Ming, 182, Queen's Road Central, represented by Mr. M. K. Lo; Kwong Heng Yick, 338, Queen's Road Central, represented by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida; and Messrs. The Sun Co., represented by Mr. Davidson. For the prosecution Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, was also present.

Mr. Wolfe, in giving his decision, said he was satisfied that the false trade description had been applied in all cases, and having gone fully into the cases quoted by the Crown Solicitor he had come to the definite conclusion that he should discharge the defendant. He was satisfied that the defendants may not have complied with section A of sub section 2, yet he had no doubt they had acted innocently. In the cases quoted by the Crown Solicitor, except in one, the defendants had themselves done something to the goods, therefore committing an offence, but this was not so in these, where the defendants were only dealers. He (the Magistrate) made it clear that the defendants would not in future sell cotton reels under the same conditions. In future no other persons could bring forward the plea that they had acted innocently, as the present cases had been widely reported. Mr. Wolfe further told the solicitors for the defence that the cotton reels would be returned to them and he asked them to warn their clients not to do the same thing in future.

Contractor Fined.

A contractor was fined \$25 for renovating flats in a house on Yen-Yu Lane without the permission of the Building Authority. Mr. O. S. is prosecuted on behalf of the P.W.D. The same contractor was fined a week ago

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Strength.—No. 348 Sapper M. Wolfson, Engineer Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

Transfer.—No. 965 Gunner W. A. Webb is transferred to "D" Company, dated 3. 9. 18.

Leave.—Corpl. T. Neave, "D" Coy, is granted 6 weeks' leave, on Medical Certificate, from 8th September, 1918. Spt. E. A. Beaumont, Engineer Company, is granted 8 weeks' leave, from 11. 9. 18.

Ammunition.—Ammunition on payment will be issued in chargers. Both charger and empty cases must be returned to the Quartermaster when the ammunition is expended.

Annual Musketry Course.

N.C.O.s and men over 50 years

of age who elect to fire one

special course for men over 50

will not fire with the remainder

of their units. Special days will

be allotted to them.

Artillery orders.

Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., state:—

Parades at Belcher's Battery:—

Tuesday, 10th Sept.—7.30 a.m.

Eight Half Coy., New Layers

Class only, 5.30 p.m. Left Half

Coy., Fall drill.

Thursday, 12th Sept.—5.30

p.m. Left Half Coy., New D.R.F.

Class only.

Friday, 13th Sept.—7.30 a.m.

Eight Half Coy., Fall drill. 5.30

p.m. Left Half Coy., New Layers

Class only.

Engineer Orders.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell state:—

8th to 15th Sept.—

E. L. Manning Nightly—

Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers

at 6.15 p.m. Electricans at 6.30

p.m.

Officers next for duty.—

Belcher, Lieut. Hall, Lyneham,

2nd Lieut. Tiplleton, Stone-

cutters, Lieut. Stevenson.

Instructions for higher ratings

and N.C.O.s and men of the

Infantry Battalion attached for

duty.—Class 1, at Belcher's at

6.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thurs-

days, for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/1) examination. Class 2, at

Belcher's at 6.30 p.m. on

Tuesdays and Fridays for all

N.C.O.s and men of higher

ratings, under Staff Sergts.

Overend and Parsons, R. E. and

Sergt. Day, H. K.D.C. Class 3, at

Lyneham at 3.00 p.m. on Tuesdays

and Fridays, under Staff Sergts.

Belcher and White, R. E. and

Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.O.

Infantry Orders.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan state:—

Saturday, 7th September.—

Judging Distance. Platoons will

parade as follows:—Fall in, ready

to march off, at 200 yards Firing

Point, King's Park Range. 2.30

p.m. No. 2 Platoon. 3.15 p.m.

No. 3 Platoon, half M. Gun Coy.

Half Signalling Section, Half

Mounted Section. 4.00 p.m. No.

1 Platoon. 4.45 p.m. No. 4

Platoon. Dress, Drill order.

Casuals, i.e. men who have to

attend this parade as well as to

attend the "Proficient" rate (1/1) examination. Class 2, at

Belcher's at 6.30 p.m. on

Tuesdays and Fridays for all

N.C.O.s and men of higher

ratings, under Staff Sergts.

Overend and Parsons, R. E. and

Sergt. Day, H. K.D.C. Class 3, at

Lyneham at 3.00 p.m. on Tuesdays

and Fridays, under Staff Sergts.

Belcher and White, R. E. and

Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.O.

DRILL ORDERS.

Orders for Cadet Company by

3rd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard state:—

Leave.—Cadet S. Traiman is

granted leave from 11. 9. 18, until

the 31st October.

Strength.—Joined Cadet C.

Cropley and posted to No. 3

Section.

Parades.—Wednesday, 11th

Sept. 5 p.m. Swimming. Fall in

at Blake Pier.

Saturday, 14th Sept.—1.30

p.m. No. 3 Platoon, Sections 1

and 2. Dress, Drill order with

pouches.

Friday, 13th September.—5.30

p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's

Park Range. Annual Musketry

Course, Part 3. Practices 13 and

18. Dress, Drill order with

pouches.

Wednesday, 11th Sept.—5.15

p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's

Park Range. Annual Musketry

Course, Part 3. Practices 13 and

18. Dress, Drill order with

pouches.

Wednesday, 11th Sept.—5.15

p.m. No. 3 Platoon at King's

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p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's

Park Range. Annual Musketry

Course, Part 3. Practices 13 and

18. Dress, Drill order with

NOTICE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

To Owners, Captains & Engineers of all Ships Trading to Saigon.

SHOULD YOU REQUIRE REPAIRS, DECK OR ENGINE ROOM OR ANY KIND OF STORES, PLEASE CONSULT US.

"UNIVERSAL MACHINERY"

40-42 RUE CHAIGNEAU
SAIGON.

Code A.B.C. 6th Ed.

SOLE AGENTS OF L. JACQUE & CO'S ENGINEERING WORKS
KHAMHOI SAIGON.

General Engineers, Boiler makers, Coppersmiths, Brass Finishers, Foundry, Shipwrights, Welding by Oxygen, etc., etc.

ALL AND EV'RY KIND OF REPAIRS EXECUTED
ON SHORTEST NOTICE, REPAIRS AND TIME
GUARANTEED. PRICES MODERATE.

BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING
DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE. IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED
PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 115 RUE PAUL BLANCHY.

Telephone 300. P. N. HULME, Manager.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTA, KISHIDATE,
TOSHIMOTO, NOJO, KAMAZATA, SATO,
KAMADA, SHINHEI, KAMITAMA, BIBAI
AND OTSUBE COAL MINES.
Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—NAGASAKI, KABATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJU, KUWE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTABU, VLADIVOSTOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIHEN, TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, TAIPEI, HONGKONG, CANTON, HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

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Codes:—Al. A.B.C. 5th Ed.,
Western Union and Bentley's.
AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO. LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—
S KAWATE, Manager,
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG
& SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"KWAISANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 10th inst. at noon will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 10th September, 1918, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO. LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1918.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
s.s. "TENYO MARU."
From SAN FRANCISCO VIA
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
AND MANILA.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 6th September, 1918, at 5 P.M., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 10th September, 1918, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 12th September, 1918, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognized if filed after the 19th September, 1918.

T. DAIGO,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1918.

TO SAIL.

FOR SAIGON.

S.S. "OREL"

will leave on SATURDAY the 7th inst. at NOON. Superior accommodation for 1st Class passengers.

Apply to
P. A. LAPICQUE & CO.
Agents.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).
Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

SIGNAL SYMBOL DAY SIGNALS.

1. (RED) A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.

2. (▲) Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)

3. (▼) Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.)

4. (■) East (N.E. to S.E.)

5. (□) West (N.W. to S.W.)

6. (X) Gale expected to increase.

7. (—) Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction.)

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is displayed, or for some other reason, a gale may possibly be expected within 24 hours. Signal No. 2 and another black signal may possibly be expected from the direction indicated by the signal.

Signal No. 3 will be displayed at the matchend of the storm signal.

Signal No. 4 will be displayed at the matchend of the storm signal.

Signal No. 5 will be displayed at the matchend of the storm signal.

Signal No. 6 will be displayed at the matchend of the storm signal.

Signal No. 7 will be displayed at the matchend of the storm signal.

Signal No. 1 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Harbour Office. If a gale is expected, the signal will be displayed on the tower of the Harbour Station, on Blackhead Hill.

Signal No. 2 will be displayed at the matchend of the storm signal.

Signal No. 3 will be displayed at the matchend of the storm signal.

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Signal No. 1 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Harbour Office. If a gale is expected, the signal will be displayed on the tower of the Harbour Station, on Blackhead Hill.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1)

THE ALLIED ONSLAUGHT.

The situation at Lens.

London, Sept. 4.

The position at Lens appears to be that the British advanced guards are in the western and south-western parts of the city, which the enemy abandoned, but owing to gas traps, etc., progress must be very cautious. It should be remembered in this connection that Sir Douglas Haig never claims the capture of a position until he has consolidated it.

Reuter learns that the British have captured Moevres and have crossed the Nord Canal on a three mile front, reaching from the western outskirts of Neuville Bourguoval to the north-western part of Havrincourt Wood, both of which are north-east of Ypres.

The advance towards Cambrai is at present a most dangerous manoeuvre for the enemy, because the loss of Cambrai would certainly mean the loss of Douai, whose fall would make holding Lille very difficult. Moreover the loss of Cambrai would mean the fall of St. Quentin, which in turn would make the retention of Great St. Gobain heights, between La Fere and the Ailette, impossible. It is worth reiterating that the German line on the west front really depends on the retention of these heights, which General Mangin's advance also threatens.

Allies Marassing the Enemy.

London, Sept. 4.

Reuter's correspondent writes on Wednesday morning from the British Headquarters: The great pursuit of the retreating Germans continues. The German rearguards are quite unable to check our galloping up batteries, which frequently fire on masses moving eastward at point-blank range. We appear to have reached the outskirts of Moevres. Skin fighting is probable here as this is a village connecting the new switch-line with the main Hindenburg line, with which it is linked by a redoubt covering a square mile. As, however, we occupy Bussy and Inchy it should not be difficult to turn the Moevres position by coming down the rear thereof. Last evening we were reported to be entering Ypres. We established posts along the western bank of the Nord Canal. The opposite side of the canal does not appear to hold in strength, but is simply stiff with machine-guns.

The floods caused by the enemy damming the Sence-Scarpe Canal increased yesterday, but did not seriously hinder our progress. The amount of enemy war material to be cleared up in the territory over which we have swept is immense. The enemy had no time to destroy all the canal crossings. We rounded up yesterday over 2,600 prisoners, and 22 field-guns. The booty at Hesbroug St. Vaast, in addition to that already captured, included two 4.2 howitzers. News this morning is that General Plumer's army advanced another 1,500 yards in the region of Lamotte.

The German Version.

London, Sept. 4.

A wireless German official message states: "We withdrew on Monday night our troops in the line of Arleux, Moevres and Manancourt. We repulsed four French attacks against the high ground between Campagne and Bussy. We repulsed, after bitter hand to hand fight, renewed French, American and Italian attacks between the Ailette and the Aisne."

Preparing for Retreat.

Paris, Sept. 4.

The "Petit Parisien" reports that some German generals have had several retreating positions prepared and strongly fortified at the frontier. The paper remarks on the fact of the German Staff having considered that retreat is the best, as proof of the Allies' victory, and the enemy's anxiety.

The Crown Prince Talks.

Amsterdam, Sept. 4.

The German Crown Prince in an interview said: The enemy's onset continues and we are withdrawing in accordance with a system of elastic defence. The withdrawal has been misinterpreted in Germany, owing to the numerous successes, but it must not be forgotten that we are waging a war of defence and don't want to annihilate our enemies, but only hold our own.

The Work of the Aeroplanes.

London, Sept. 3.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says: Our aeroplanes worked all day long in front of the advancing, battle-line, while observation balloons followed closely. Large formations of hostile, machines frequently attacked our airmen, who persisted in their various tasks of maintaining contact with the infantry, artillery, and tanks and bombed and machine-gunned hostile troops and transport. They also silenced anti-tank guns and dropped supplies of small-arm ammunition to the infantry in the forward zone. In much air-fighting we destroyed ten hostiles and drove down two uncontrollable. Twenty British are missing. We dropped twenty-four tons of explosives during the day and night.

TRADE UNIONISTS AND PEACE.

London, Sept. 4.

The Trade's Union Congress passed, by an overwhelming majority, a resolution calling for the war aims of the Labour and Socialist parties of the Central powers in answer to the Inter-Allied labourites' war aims cabled on February 24. The resolution further urged the Government to start peace negotiations immediately the enemy voluntarily or compulsorily evacuated France and Belgium.

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

London, Sept. 4.

A Palestine official message says: Since 14th August activity has mainly been confined to aerial raids on the Hedjaz Railway, patrol encounters eastward of the Jordan and raids. The Arabs continue their raids on the Hedjaz Railway. They repelled a Turkish attack on Akman, killing and wounding fifty and prisoner ten.

FEDERATION OF AUSTRIAN STATES.

London, Sept. 4.

Hoping to escape the difficulties created by the movement for the independence of the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary the Austrian Government is actively working out a scheme of a federation of states, greatly to the disgust and resentment of the Magyars and Germans.

GERMAN TROOPS MUTINY.

Christiania, Sept. 4.

The indiscipline of German troops in Esthonia has just become manifest at Fellin, where hundreds of soldiers looted and murdered. Officers were powerless to maintain order. At Revel 200 German soldiers and sailors mutinied in the same way.

(Continued on Page M)

CORRESPONDENCE.

How Army Boots Are Made.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

A MACAO SENSATION.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—With reference to the "tale" which you reproduced under the above head in your issue of the 23rd August, I informed you in my letter of the following day that I was writing immediately on the matter to His Lordship the Bishop of Macao and the Police Authorities at Shanghai. I am now forwarding you for favour of publication a reply which I received some days ago from the Very Rev. J. da Costa Nunes, Vicar Capitular of Macao. I intended to hold it until receipt of the reply from Shanghai, but as the latter will probably not reach me for another week or more, I am now sending this letter separately.

When I forward you the reply from Shanghai, I shall take the opportunity to comment generally on the reproduction by otherwise reliable newspapers of disgusting calamities of this nature, which are in most cases originally invented and published by insignificant anti-clerical news-sheets in this very hope of reproduction by responsible newspapers read by a wider and more influential public.—I am yours etc.

AN IRISH CATHOLIC.

Hongkong, 5 Sept., 1918.

(Enclosure).

Macao, 28th August, 1918.

Dear Sir.—Before answering your kind letter of the 25th instant (received yesterday) allow me to present my hearty thanks for your noble defence of the Portuguese Catholic Clergy.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" repeating the story published by the "Shanghai Gazette" about a crime which is said to have been committed in "Ponta da Barca" makes it to be understood that the case had occurred in Macao. This is absolutely false. There is not in this colony any place called "Ponta da Barca" and no murder whatever was committed by any priest in this colony.

Is it possible that the event occurred in Portugal? The crime is so repugnant and its circumstances as related by the "Shanghai Gazette" are so loathsome that I have no doubt in assuring you that I believe it to be simply a forgery prepared against the Catholic Clergy. I suppose the calumny was transcribed from some Portuguese newspaper especially designed to invent false tales that may hurt the prestige of the Catholic Church.

I have taken the trouble to go carefully through several reliable Home newspapers, but could not find any trace of such a story; and, naturally, if the event had really happened, it would have such a publicity and would have spread in such a way, that all the newspapers would have related it. I have already instructed my lawyer at Hongkong (Mr. Leo d'Almada e Ossato) to deny the calumny so published by the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Receiving my thanks for your letter and for your kind interference:

I am,
Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
J. DA COSTA NUNES,
Vicar Capitular.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER.

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera, infant diarrhoea, dysentery, and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, in the home feels safe. The occasional use of the tablets prevents stomach and bowel trouble, or if trouble comes suddenly—it generally does—the tablets help bring the baby safely through. They are sold by chemists, dealers, or by mail at 50 cents per box.

The tablets are for wear over the regulation boots. Peculiarities of an interesting nature are revealed in the foot wear of some of our Allies. For instance, the boot we make for the French Army is an off-the-light, and flexible, amorphous lady's glove—that is to say, the toes are not joined together, the heel is soft, and the leather is thin. They are sold by chemists, dealers, or by mail at 50 cents per box.

NOTHING LIKE IRON.

How Army Boots Are Made.

The Army boot is a wonderful thing, and one on which a tremendous amount of thought and care has been bestowed. Only the very best and most durable leather is used for the British Army boots, for not only have the wearing properties to be considered, but the resistance to ankle-deep water-soaked trenches must not be forgotten. Tommy's foot wear is made from very stout chrome-tanned leather. Unlike the average civilian boot what is called the "front" of the army boot is cut all in one piece, right from the toe to the heel, and scamed up at the back. The toe contains amongst other things, a plate of hard iron, which is nailed on underneath.

Not only have we supplied our own army and navy needs—and these have run into many millions of pairs—but British factories have been kept continuously at top speed to cope with the demands of the Allied Armies. Indeed, nothing in the way of army supplies has been more remarkable—with the exception of the output of munitions—than the enormous quantities of boots which have been made in this country for the troops of our Allies.

The gigantic efforts which the town of Northampton itself has made to supply the combined needs of our fighting men reads more like a romance than a matter-of-fact record of war-time boot-making. Before the war Northampton made no pretence of supplying army footwear. The country districts did most of the Government work, and the quantity was about 250,000 to 300,000 pairs a year. Northampton had, therefore, to start entirely afresh, and the task was tremendous.

According to the "Shea and Leather News" of about 28,000,000 pairs which the R.A.C.D. Boots Department at first demanded from all sources, Northampton produced the great total of 105,000 pairs weekly, or about one-fourth of the whole output of the country. There were British, Serbian, French, Russian, and Italian boots, besides those for the Belgians, Italian Red Cross, mountain service, marching boots for Marines, a thigh boot for sailors—that you could almost float in, field service knee boots, short-footed service service boots, sandals for native West African soldiers, and Indians, boots for the Flying Corps, powder magazine boots with felt soles, mosquito boots for our soldiers fighting in tropical countries, and every variety of boots needed in warfare one can possibly imagine.

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Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
J. DA COSTA NUNES,
Vicar Capitular.

INDIAN CORN IN HISTORY.

How Army Boots Are Made.

Probably came to Northern Red Men from South America.

Nothing could be more romantic than the true story of Indian corn yet we have been in the habit of paying no attention to it, or, when we did notice it, of confusing it with many different sorts of grain, writes Esther Mateus, in "St. Nyakal Magazine."

Strange to say, no one can tell when this grain first began to be cultivated, but it is almost certain that it first grew in South America. When white men discovered North America this was the most useful article of food the red men had. True, they had beans and pumpkins and squashes, and they gave these and their corn patches a certain rude kind of cultivation, but corn was their mainstay. Sometimes they ground the kernels into a fine powder and it made a sort of bread. They gave some pieces of this to Columbus soon after he landed, and he found it delicious.

It is hard for us to realize what this plant meant in the early history of our country. Our ancestors saw how the Indians planted this grain of theirs without any long ploughing or harrowing of the ground. They watched how they "scratched the seed in," watched how they "girdled the trees with a stone matchet, so as to destroy their leaves, and left in the sunshine" and then saw to their astonishment how the corn grew and flourished. True, it would have given a better crop if the preparation had been better, but it did grow, and best of all, without being either harrowed or winnowed, it made good food. John Fluke, the historian, tells us that in his opinion this plant actually saved the lives of the starving colonists in the first terrible winter or two on that bleak New England coast.

afforded a great contrast to the Serbian soldiers' boots, which have the soles completely armoured with huge nailheads as big round as three-penny bits.

Nearly two years ago a contract was entered into between Russia and Great Britain which, if it was eventually carried out, must have had a truly stupendous effect on the leather market. It was for 3,000,000 pairs of high-legged boots—known as "Cossacks"—for the Russian cavalry. Nine feet of leather are needed for each pair of these gigantic footwear.

Perhaps the Italian boot has the most interesting outstanding features. The toe-caps are the characteristics, being specially designed for mountain-climbing. The outward leather is that used in the ordinary way for inner soles. Being thus much tougher, they are less likely to tear or scratch against jagged rock.

In view of the world-wide scarcity of leather, various new sources of supply are being tapped in a sort of experimental fashion. The United States Government have been making numerous experiments with the skins of sharks and other large fish. These skins have been tanned quite successfully, and before very long we shall be covering our feet with this new material. It is said to be soft and pliable and durable, and considering that Nature fixed the shark to live in the sea, his skin should be watertight. In addition to the skins of sharks, experiments are being made with the skins of such fishes as red hake, grouper, and conger.

New Zealand whalers are attempting to place whale hides on the market for the manufacture of whale leather. It is not surprising that such an attempt should be made. It must vex the spirit of any whaler, of a well-balanced mind at least, after all the hardship and danger of his calling, to see his whale's body cut into strips and sold as leather.

Now Newfoundland whalers are attempting to place whale hides on the market for the manufacture of whale leather. It is not surprising that such an attempt should be made. It must vex the spirit of any whaler, of a well-balanced mind at least, after all the hardship and danger of his calling, to see his whale's body cut into strips and sold as leather.

THE PETROGRAD MURDER.

Fears for a Former Hongkong Officer.

In connection with the murder of Captain Cromie, Naval Attaché at the British Embassy at Petrograd, by Bolshevik troops, which was reported by telegram to have taken place on Saturday of last week, there appears to be some reason for believing that this is the same officer who was so well-known in Hongkong during 1913 and 1914.

"Who's Who" contains the following information regarding the career of Commander Francis Newton Allen Cromie:—D.S.O. 1916; Kt. of St. George, Chevalier Legion d'Honneur; commanding E. 19 and English fleet in the Baltic since 1910; joined Repulse 1898; midshipman, 1898; with Bardsur brigades in Seymour's Expedition, 1900 (China medal, Peking class, despatches); Sub. Lt. 1901; Lt. 1903; entered submarine service, 1903; Humans Society medal trying to save a man overboard from A. 3, 1906; command of H.M.S. Onyx and 111. fleet submarines, 1911-12; Roario and China fleet submarines, 1913-14; commissioned E. 19, August 1915 (4th class); St. Vladimir with swords; forced a passage into the Baltic, 10th September, 1915; entirely suspended German traffic in the Baltic for one week, October, 1915 (St. Anne, 2nd class); sank German cruiser "Udina," 7th November, 1915 (St. George's Cross); promoted to Commander, D. S. O.

Captain Cromie was very well-known in Hongkong, and, with his wife, took a prominent part in the amateur theatricals of the Colony.

There was much regret when he left to take part in operations in a more active theatre of war. Mrs. Cromie when in Hongkong was a very good tennis player, both she and her husband taking a conspicuous part in all outdoor games.

Captain Cromie's father was, before his death, a Captain in the Hampshire Regiment.

The telegram containing news of the murder does not give any initials of Captain Cromie, but from his recent association with Koenigsberg it is only too possible that the victim is the officer mentioned above.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Koenigsberg.

Kan Mrs. Kan Sheng-kan
Kan Mrs. & Mrs. Lawrence Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
Lewellyn F. B.
Lyon W. H.
Langill Miss F. H.
Li Huan M. A.
Li Ping-chen
Li York-tong
Li Yen-min
McGrath Miss M. T.
McDonald Mr. G.
McMillan Mr. C.
Miller Mrs. J. F.
Moore Mr. & Mrs. D. K.
Muillan Miss E. F.
McLennan Miss H. C.
Meekins Mr. & Mrs. R. T.
Minty Mrs. S. J.
Mows Fung Miss E.
Taylor O.
Nastasia Rev.
Preston Mr. J. C.
Patton Miss L.
Parke Rev. & Mrs. A. E.
Parker Rev. & Mrs. Peterson H.
Rabett Miss E. F.
Robinson Miss G.
Rood Miss G. Y.
Scholes Mr. & Mrs. T.
Shan T. T.
Soo See
T. J. O.
Uli Miss S.
Emanoil A. E.
Verner Miss N.
Fetherstonhae Rev.
& Mrs. W.
Funk Rev. & Mrs. T.
Dodge A. C.
Edgar Miss I.
Ewing Miss E.
Evans Mr. & Mrs. G.
Fitzgerald Mr. & Mrs. J. C.
Harrington J. S.
Hawkins Miss A. I.
Howard Mr. & Mrs. L.
Hodgeson C. A.
Howard Miss H.
Howard Miss I.
Howard Miss F.
Howard Miss M. M.
Ho Ho C.
Jackie Miss M. A.
Kirby Miss M. A.
Zelato S. M.

MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, June 13, 1918.

SUTCHER MEAT.

食肉

	lb.	cts.
Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	24	24
Prime Cut	24	24
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	24	24
Roast—Shiu	20	20
Breast—Ngau Nam	20	20
Soup—Tong Yuk	24	24
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	30	30
do. —Sirloin—Ngau Lau	10	10
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	50	50
Bullock's Brains—No. 1	per set	10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	60
do. —corned—Ham Ngau Li	1.00	1.00
Heart—Ngau Sum	13	13
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	10	10
Feet—Ngan Keuk	10	10
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	20	20
Tail—Ngau Mei	13	13
Liver—Ngau Kon	13	13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngan-tsi-tau-keuk	set	1.00
Mutton Chop—Young Pei Kwai	28	28
Leg—Young Pei	28	28
Shoulder—Young Shau	29	29
Saddle—Young On Yek	29	29
Pigs' Chitlings—Chu Chong	4	4
Brains—Chu No	per set	3
Fat—Chu Keuk	14	14
Fry—Chu Chap	20	20
Head—Chu Tau	18	18
Heart—Chu Sam	10	10
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	10	10
Liver—Chu Kon	30	30
Pork Chop—Chu Pei Kwa	24	24
Leg—Chu Pei	28	28
Loin—	21	21
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	65	65
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Young Tau Keuk	set	65
Heart—Young Sam	9	9
Kidneys—Young Yiu	13	13
Liver—Young Kon	28	28
Sucking Pigeon—order—Chu Tsai	—	—
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	20	20
Mutton—Shang Young Yau	26	26
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yek	20	20
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	No. 1	20

FISH.

海鮮

	lb.	cts.
Barbel—Ka Yo	26	26
Bream—Pin Yu	18	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yo	18	18
Carp—Li Yu	22	22
Catfish—Chik Yu	14	14
Codfish—Moo Yu	16	16
Crabs—Hai	18	18
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	16	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	32	32
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	10	10
Dog Fish—Ti To Sha	10	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	14	14
Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	18	18
Yellow—Wong Sin	34	34
Frogs—Tin Kai	36	36
Garoupa—Shek Pan	44	44
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	17	17
Herrings—Tso Pak	22	22
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	22	22
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	20	20
Loach—Wu Yu	26	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	29	29
Mackerel—Chi Yu	22	22
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	34	34
Mullet—Chai Yu	16	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	18	18
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	14	14
Perch—Tau Lo	18	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	18	18
Plaice—Pan Yu	16	16
Pomfret, Black—Hal Chong	28	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	32	32
Prawns—Ming Ha	24	24
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	10	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kuan	15	15
Roach—Chun Yu	14	14
Salmon—Ma Yu	32	32
Shark—Shu Yu	8	8
Skate—Po Yu	8	8
Shrimps—Ha	25	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	28	28
Solea—Tau Sha Yu	28	28
Tench—Wan Yu	18	18
Turbot—Cho How Yu	18	18
Tarties, small, fresh water—Keng Yu	80	80

FRUITS.

菓子

	lb.	cts.
Almonds—Bang Yan	35	18
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	18	18
do. —Cheeoo—Tis Chun Ping Kho	18	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu	5	5
do. —(fridies), Macao—San Heung Chiu	7	7
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lai	11	11
Carambola—Young To	10	10
Coconuts—Ye Tee	each	10
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	lb. 28	28
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	8	8
do. —America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	7	7
Lichees Dried, (small stones),—Lei Ohi Kon	lb. 28	28
Fruit	—	—
Oranges (Canton), Sweet—Shan-chang Tim Ching	—	—
do. —Sweet	—	—
Pears (American)—Kun San Shoot Lay	—	—
do. —(Canton), Cookin—Tau Li	10	10
Peanuts, Ya Sheng	10	10
Persimmons, Large—Hung Tse	12	12

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1918.

VEGETABLES, &c.

菜

Artichoke—Ah Chi Chouk	—	—
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	lb.	24
do. (French) Shanghai—Shemng Hai Pin	lb.	4
Sprout—Nga Tsoi	lb.	9
Long—Tau Kok	lb.	8
Beet Root—Hung Tsoi Tau	lb.	7
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	lb.	5
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yun Kwa	lb.	5
do. Red—Hung Ke	lb.	5
Shanghai—Ye Tsoi	lb.	16
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsoi	lb.	8
Carrot Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	lb.	8
Carrots—Kam Shun	lb.	9
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	lb.	10
Chillies Dried—Kao Lat Chiu	lb.	25
do. Red—Hung Fa Chiu	lb.	12
Green—Ching Lat Chiu	lb.	6
Curry Stuff, English—Ke Li Chiu Liu	lb.	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic—Sun Tsoi	lb.	8
Ginger, young—Sun Kee Keung	lb.	8
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	lb.	45
Indian Corn—Sat Mai	each	6
Lettuce—Young Shang Tsoi	lb.	1
Water Chestnut—Ma Tsoi	lb.	5
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	lb.	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tsoi Ku	lb.	36
Musk Melon Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	10
Onions Bomboy—Young Chong Tsoi	lb.	8
do. Green—Shang Chong Tsoi	lb.	5
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	lb.	3
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsoi	lb.	6
Japetesse—Yut Pan Shu Tsoi	lb.	3
American—Fa Ki Shu Tsoi	lb.	8
Foochow—Foo-chow Shu Tsoi	lb.	1.20
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	lb.	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsoi	lb.	6
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tei Wong	lb.	1
Sage—Tse So	lb.	1
Shallots—Kon Chong Tsoi	lb.	7
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	lb.	4
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	lb.	8
Taros—Wu Tsoi	lb.	4
Turnips Punti (Long)—Lo Tsoi	lb.	4
do. English—Lo Pak	lb.	5
Vegetable Marrow—Ohit Kwa	lb.	18
(American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	lb.	18
Water Cress—Ssi Young Tsoi	lb.	5
Yams—Te Shu	lb.	6
English—Young Kan Choi	lb.	1
Tau	lb.	2
Plantain—Tai Chin	lb.	2
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	lb.	1
Pumelo, Shan—Ohim Lo Yau	each	11
Shanghai—Lo Kwai	lb.	1
Walnuts—Hop To	lb.	14
do. Green—Sang Hop Tsoi	lb.	14
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each	1

POULTRY.

禽

	lb.	cts.
Chicken—Kai Tsai	30	30
Capon, Small—Sin Koi	36	36
do. Large	36	36
Ducks—Ap	24	24
Doves—Pan Kau	18	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz.	17
do. (fresh)	24	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	35	35
Hainan—Hoi Nam Koi	36	36
Geese—Ngo	25	25
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	30
do. Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	24	24
Snipe—Sha Tsoi	each	22
Turkey, Cock—Po Kai Kung	lb.	60
do. Hen—Na	50	50
Pheasant—Shan Kai	—	—
Quail—Om Chan	—	—
Partridges—Che Ku	—	—

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	3/6 5/4
Demand	3/6 15/16
30 days	3/7

THE NAME INSURES QUALITY

"Golofina"

Sold in

Two Sizes

Perfectos
and
Bouquets

The Cigar with the Havana Flavour.

Made from Highest Grade Jamaica Leaf.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

SATURDAY, the 7th September, 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell,
Street.

(Just arrived)

5 cases Australian Hams to
be sold in small lots.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction

ON

WEDNESDAY,

the 16th October, 1918 commen-
cing at 11 a.m. at his Sales
Room, Duddell Street.TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINE.
Cylinders 20" 32 1/2" 53"
Stroke 36"Two BOILERS (built about
1911) 13' x 9'
together with shaft and propeller

Also

Sundry gear such as steam
winches, cables and anchors etc.N.B. The above have been
salved from the s.s. Hongkong
and will be conveyed to Hong-
kong at an early date. There
will be no restrictions as to
export from Hongkong.For further particulars and
permits to view—Apply to:GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA-BORNEO
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The China-Borneo Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston, and Company, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, the registered office of the above named Company on Friday, the 13th day of September, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, viz—

(1) To consider, and if thought fit, approve the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting.

And in the event of the approval thereof with or without modification

(2) To consider, and if thought fit, to pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect—that the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Offices in Hongkong, or at the Offices of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, the (Company's Solicitors) at Prince's Building, Victoria, addressed, on any week day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Dated the 27th day of August, 1918.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
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Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 888 A 128.

MASSAGE HALL
4, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL
(DUDDELL STREET)
MR. T. TAKAYE
MRS. MORTA
CERTIFIED MASSAGERS
PATIENTS TREATED IN THESE ONE HOURS
BY DENTIST

POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No un official letter addressed to Abdan, Ahwaz or Mohammad in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners of War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Uigur, Vizcaya, Trevise, the Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, British, French Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

The charge for customs duty on type samples of unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding 6 oz. in gross weight, and samples of spirits (except perfumed spirits) not exceeding 12 oz. in gross weight imported into the United Kingdom by post has now been increased to 25/6d and 15/4d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Sagoshima).

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 3 p.m.—Sundays and Holidays noon.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Tokyo, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressees of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, Irida, advises that: "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abu Dhabi, Amara, Basra, Bagdad, Kufa, Kut, Nasiriyah, Qatif, Saleh, Suhuk-Sheynukh and Zubair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee, and not for sale, cannot be sent to these offices or to Abdan, Ahwaz or Mohammad by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

OUTWARD MAIRS.

TO-MORROW.

Saigon—7th Sept., 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China, Japan via Nagasaki & Honshu—7th Sept., Registration 10.45 a.m.

Letters 11.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—7th Sept., 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, 8th September.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—8th Sept., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 10th September.

Strait, Bagdad, and India via Calcutta—10th Sept., 10 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki & Honshu—10th Sept., Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung—10th Sept., 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 11th September.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central & S. America, Europe via Vancouver—11th Sept., Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 12th September.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao—12th Sept., 8 a.m.

FRIDAY, 13th September.

Philippine Islands—13th Sept., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 14th September.

Tientsin—14th Sept., 11 a.m.

Sandakan, Australia, New Zealand via Port Darwin & New Guinea via Townsville—14th Sept., Registration 12.45 p.m. Letters 1.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, 15th September.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—15th Sept., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 16th September.

Strait, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Suez—16th Sept., Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Saturday 14th Sept., at 2 p.m.

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4, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL
(DUDDELL STREET)

MR. T. TAKAYE

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CERTIFIED MASSAGERS

PATIENTS TREATED IN THESE ONE HOURS
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WEATHER REPORT.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 6th 11h. 44m.—No return from Japan, Vladivostock and Whaiwei. Pressure has decreased over the south coast of China, and increased slightly elsewhere. The typhoon appears to be stationary 250 miles to the east of Amoy.

Hongkong Rainfall in the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches Total since January 1st 78.51 inches against an average of 67.85 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Station: Forecast:

Hongkong to Gap Rock Weather or variable winds, light to moderate.

North winds, fresh.

Formosa Channel

The same as No. 1

South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocka

The same as No. 1

South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan

The same as No. 1

China Coast Meteorological Register, Sept. 6, a.m.

Station: Hour: Barometer: Temperature: Wind:

Wind: Force:

Wind: Force:</p